

## 1-(5-Bromo-1-benzofuran-2-yl)ethanone

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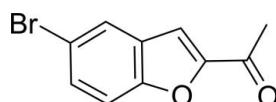
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 100$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.024;  $wR$  factor = 0.058; data-to-parameter ratio = 28.0.

The title compound,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{BrO}_2$ , is approximately planar (r.m.s. deviation = 0.057 Å for the 13 non-H atoms). In the crystal, molecules are linked via  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds into  $\text{C}(5)$  chains propagating in [100].

## Related literature

For general background to and the biological activity of benzofuran derivatives, see: Abdel-Aziz *et al.* (2009); Abdel-Aziz & Mekawey (2009); Bhovi *et al.* (2009); Abdel-Wahab *et al.* (2009); Csaba *et al.* (2003); Bevinakatti & Badiger (1982). For reference bond lengths, see: Allen *et al.* (1987). For the stability of the temperature controller used in the data collection, see Cosier & Glazer (1986).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{BrO}_2$   
 $M_r = 239.07$   
Orthorhombic,  $Pbca$   
 $a = 10.8301 (2)$  Å  
 $b = 7.4630 (1)$  Å  
 $c = 21.7213 (3)$  Å

$V = 1755.62 (5)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 8$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 4.64$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 100$  K  
 $0.26 \times 0.19 \times 0.18$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII DUO  
CCD diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(SADABS; Bruker, 2009)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.377$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.482$

43601 measured reflections  
3331 independent reflections  
2689 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.024$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.058$   
 $S = 1.04$   
3331 reflections

119 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.47$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.28$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$C7-\text{H7A}\cdots\text{O}2^{\dagger}$	0.95	2.45	3.3495 (16)	158

Symmetry code: (i)  $x - \frac{1}{2}, y, -z + \frac{1}{2}$ .

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB6772).

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# supplementary materials

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## **1-(5-Bromo-1-benzofuran-2-yl)ethanone**

**Hoong-Kun Fun, Ching Kheng Quah and Hatem A. Abdel-Aziz**

### **Comment**

Benzofuran derivatives have useful biological activities, such as anticonvulsant, anti-inflammatory, antitumor and antihistaminic activities. They were also found to be useful as antifungal, anthelmintic and antihyper-glycemic agents (Abdel-Aziz *et al.*, 2009; Abdel-Aziz & Mekawey, 2009; Bhovi *et al.*, 2009). Due to their considerable biological activities and in continuation of our interests in the chemistry and biological activities of benzofurans (Abdel-Aziz *et al.*, 2009; Abdel-Aziz & Mekawey, 2009; Abdel-Wahab *et al.*, 2009), the title compound (I) was synthesized to study the structure activity relationships with other benzofurans.

The title compound, Fig. 1, is approximately planar (r.m.s. deviation = 0.057 Å for the 13 non-H atoms). Bond lengths (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and angles are within normal ranges.

In the crystal (Fig. 2), molecules are linked *via* C7–H7A···O2 hydrogen bonds (Table 1) into chains propagating in [100].

### **Experimental**

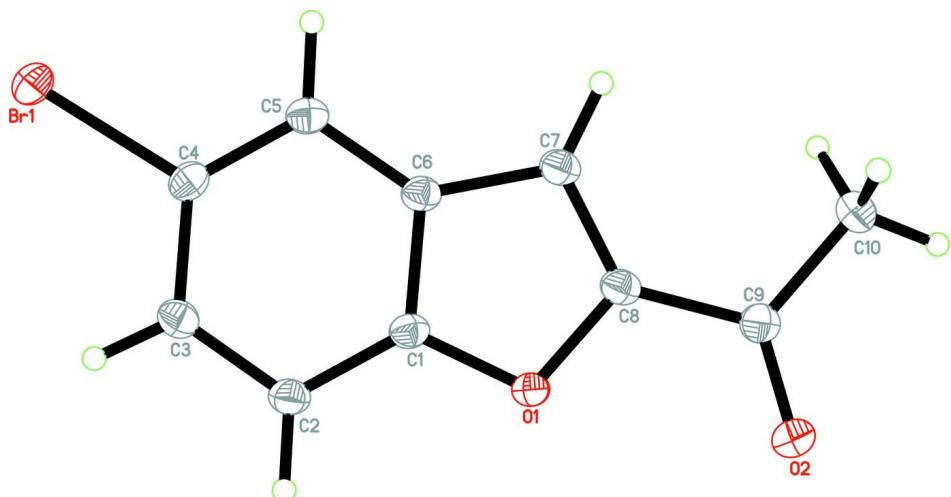
The title compound was prepared by heating of 5-bromo-salicylaldehyde with chloroacetone in the presence of potassium hydroxide in methanol for 2 h (Csaba *et al.*, 2003; Bevinakatti & Badiger, 1982). Colourless blocks were obtained by slow evaporation from EtOH/DMF solution.

### **Refinement**

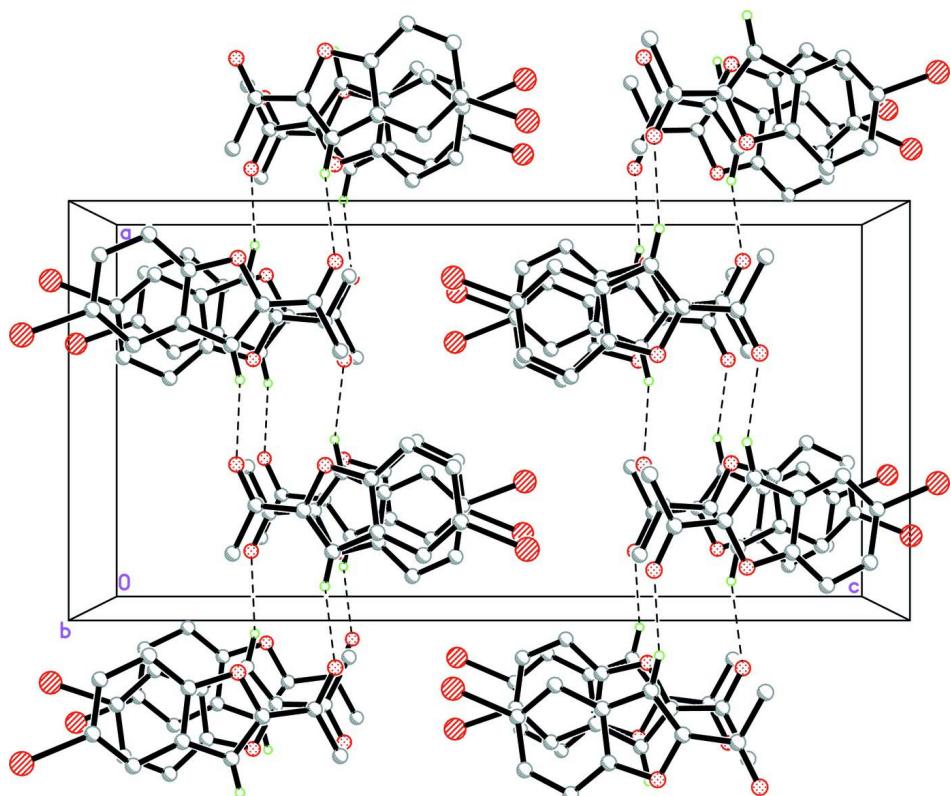
All H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model with C–H = 0.95 or 0.98 Å and  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$  = 1.2 or 1.5  $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ . A rotating-group model was applied for the methyl group.

### **Computing details**

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2009); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms.

**Figure 2**

The crystal structure of the title compound, viewed along the *b* axis. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonds (dashed lines) have been omitted for clarity.

## 1-(5-Bromo-1-benzofuran-2-yl)ethanone

## Crystal data

$C_{10}H_7BrO_2$   
 $M_r = 239.07$   
Orthorhombic,  $Pbca$   
Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab  
 $a = 10.8301 (2) \text{ \AA}$   
 $b = 7.4630 (1) \text{ \AA}$   
 $c = 21.7213 (3) \text{ \AA}$   
 $V = 1755.62 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$   
 $Z = 8$

$F(000) = 944$   
 $D_x = 1.809 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$   
Cell parameters from 9929 reflections  
 $\theta = 2.7\text{--}33.1^\circ$   
 $\mu = 4.64 \text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 100 \text{ K}$   
Block, colourless  
 $0.26 \times 0.19 \times 0.18 \text{ mm}$

## Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII DUO CCD  
diffractometer  
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
Graphite monochromator  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(SADABS; Bruker, 2009)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.377$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.482$

43601 measured reflections  
3331 independent reflections  
2689 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 33.1^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 1.9^\circ$   
 $h = -16 \rightarrow 16$   
 $k = -11 \rightarrow 10$   
 $l = -33 \rightarrow 33$

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.024$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.058$   
 $S = 1.04$   
3331 reflections  
119 parameters  
0 restraints  
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
map  
Hydrogen site location: inferred from  
neighbouring sites  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0251P)^2 + 1.0553P]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.002$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.47 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.28 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

## Special details

**Experimental.** The crystal was placed in the cold stream of an Oxford Cryosystems Cobra open-flow nitrogen cryostat (Cosier & Glazer, 1986) operating at 100.0 (1) K.

**Geometry.** All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

**Refinement.** Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor  $wR$  and goodness of fit  $S$  are based on  $F^2$ , conventional R-factors  $R$  are based on  $F$ , with  $F$  set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > 2\text{sigma}(F^2)$  is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on  $F$ , and R-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^* / U_{\text{eq}}$
Br1	0.176439 (12)	0.162250 (19)	0.544115 (6)	0.01904 (5)
O1	0.36814 (9)	-0.10002 (14)	0.30247 (4)	0.01671 (18)
O2	0.36732 (9)	-0.25959 (15)	0.18927 (5)	0.0228 (2)

C1	0.33614 (11)	-0.03183 (18)	0.35866 (6)	0.0153 (2)
C2	0.41792 (12)	0.03133 (19)	0.40293 (6)	0.0177 (3)
H2A	0.5045	0.0339	0.3961	0.021*
C3	0.36627 (13)	0.09040 (19)	0.45760 (6)	0.0176 (2)
H3A	0.4182	0.1340	0.4895	0.021*
C4	0.23784 (12)	0.08646 (19)	0.46632 (6)	0.0163 (2)
C5	0.15642 (12)	0.02766 (19)	0.42185 (6)	0.0169 (2)
H5A	0.0697	0.0287	0.4285	0.020*
C6	0.20783 (12)	-0.03389 (18)	0.36629 (6)	0.0151 (2)
C7	0.15886 (12)	-0.10978 (19)	0.31084 (6)	0.0165 (2)
H7A	0.0743	-0.1294	0.3013	0.020*
C8	0.25797 (12)	-0.14821 (19)	0.27452 (6)	0.0161 (2)
C9	0.26702 (12)	-0.23368 (19)	0.21372 (6)	0.0171 (2)
C10	0.14699 (13)	-0.2835 (2)	0.18369 (7)	0.0214 (3)
H10D	0.1630	-0.3645	0.1491	0.032*
H10A	0.1059	-0.1750	0.1686	0.032*
H10B	0.0937	-0.3436	0.2138	0.032*

Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Br1	0.02043 (7)	0.02101 (8)	0.01568 (7)	0.00053 (5)	0.00383 (5)	0.00000 (5)
O1	0.0123 (4)	0.0231 (5)	0.0147 (4)	-0.0003 (4)	0.0008 (3)	-0.0005 (4)
O2	0.0171 (4)	0.0314 (6)	0.0200 (5)	0.0005 (4)	0.0031 (4)	-0.0025 (4)
C1	0.0133 (5)	0.0173 (6)	0.0152 (5)	0.0004 (4)	0.0014 (4)	0.0025 (5)
C2	0.0133 (5)	0.0216 (7)	0.0180 (6)	0.0002 (5)	-0.0002 (5)	0.0007 (5)
C3	0.0157 (5)	0.0190 (6)	0.0183 (6)	0.0003 (5)	-0.0021 (5)	0.0011 (5)
C4	0.0179 (6)	0.0168 (6)	0.0141 (5)	0.0006 (5)	0.0029 (4)	0.0020 (5)
C5	0.0144 (6)	0.0182 (6)	0.0182 (6)	-0.0003 (5)	0.0019 (4)	0.0018 (5)
C6	0.0136 (5)	0.0168 (6)	0.0149 (5)	-0.0002 (5)	0.0008 (4)	0.0028 (5)
C7	0.0134 (5)	0.0192 (6)	0.0170 (6)	-0.0004 (5)	-0.0008 (4)	0.0022 (5)
C8	0.0132 (5)	0.0183 (6)	0.0167 (5)	-0.0005 (5)	-0.0008 (4)	0.0031 (5)
C9	0.0169 (6)	0.0178 (6)	0.0167 (6)	0.0002 (5)	-0.0003 (5)	0.0028 (5)
C10	0.0176 (6)	0.0277 (7)	0.0187 (6)	0.0001 (6)	-0.0028 (5)	-0.0001 (6)

Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ )

Br1—C4	1.9020 (13)	C5—C6	1.4062 (18)
O1—C1	1.3669 (16)	C5—H5A	0.9500
O1—C8	1.3862 (16)	C6—C7	1.4327 (19)
O2—C9	1.2245 (17)	C7—C8	1.3626 (18)
C1—C2	1.3898 (18)	C7—H7A	0.9500
C1—C6	1.3995 (18)	C8—C9	1.4699 (19)
C2—C3	1.3847 (19)	C9—C10	1.5013 (19)
C2—H2A	0.9500	C10—H10D	0.9800
C3—C4	1.4041 (19)	C10—H10A	0.9800
C3—H3A	0.9500	C10—H10B	0.9800
C4—C5	1.3795 (19)		
C1—O1—C8	105.63 (10)	C1—C6—C7	105.80 (11)

O1—C1—C2	125.63 (11)	C5—C6—C7	134.76 (12)
O1—C1—C6	110.70 (11)	C8—C7—C6	106.16 (11)
C2—C1—C6	123.67 (12)	C8—C7—H7A	126.9
C3—C2—C1	116.36 (12)	C6—C7—H7A	126.9
C3—C2—H2A	121.8	C7—C8—O1	111.71 (12)
C1—C2—H2A	121.8	C7—C8—C9	131.61 (12)
C2—C3—C4	120.61 (13)	O1—C8—C9	116.66 (11)
C2—C3—H3A	119.7	O2—C9—C8	121.15 (12)
C4—C3—H3A	119.7	O2—C9—C10	122.72 (13)
C5—C4—C3	123.05 (12)	C8—C9—C10	116.12 (12)
C5—C4—Br1	119.55 (10)	C9—C10—H10D	109.5
C3—C4—Br1	117.38 (10)	C9—C10—H10A	109.5
C4—C5—C6	116.86 (12)	H10D—C10—H10A	109.5
C4—C5—H5A	121.6	C9—C10—H10B	109.5
C6—C5—H5A	121.6	H10D—C10—H10B	109.5
C1—C6—C5	119.42 (12)	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
C8—O1—C1—C2	179.08 (13)	C4—C5—C6—C1	-0.3 (2)
C8—O1—C1—C6	-0.81 (15)	C4—C5—C6—C7	177.41 (15)
O1—C1—C2—C3	-178.27 (13)	C1—C6—C7—C8	0.26 (15)
C6—C1—C2—C3	1.6 (2)	C5—C6—C7—C8	-177.71 (15)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.5 (2)	C6—C7—C8—O1	-0.78 (16)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-1.0 (2)	C6—C7—C8—C9	177.28 (14)
C2—C3—C4—Br1	177.76 (11)	C1—O1—C8—C7	1.00 (15)
C3—C4—C5—C6	1.4 (2)	C1—O1—C8—C9	-177.38 (12)
Br1—C4—C5—C6	-177.32 (10)	C7—C8—C9—O2	-178.33 (15)
O1—C1—C6—C5	178.69 (12)	O1—C8—C9—O2	-0.3 (2)
C2—C1—C6—C5	-1.2 (2)	C7—C8—C9—C10	2.6 (2)
O1—C1—C6—C7	0.35 (15)	O1—C8—C9—C10	-179.41 (12)
C2—C1—C6—C7	-179.53 (13)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ )

$D—H\cdots A$	$D—H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D—H\cdots A$
C7—H7A <sup>i</sup> —O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.95	2.45	3.3495 (16)	158

Symmetry code: (i)  $x-1/2, y, -z+1/2$ .